MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THURSDAY. : : JULY 17, 1879.

UNCLE SAM'S LOOSE SILVER.

The continued accumulation of silver dol lars in the treasury is arousing attention. The coin is found too big and heavy to carry about in any quantify; ten or twenty dollars in a man's pockets is worse than carrying bullets at a deer hunt. Every month two millions more of them are added to the heard, and although there is no denying that a few hundreds, or even thousands, of the ing, capitalists will invest all they have, and business man will preantly clamor "for more. Under such circumstances enough

PLENCING THE AMERICAN ISTAbrought before the people in the last election, and fully discussed by the candidates
on both sides. The result was that the peo-PIERCING THE AMERICAN ISTR-American continent, and see what a mere ple, through their representatives of the last step it is across it from the Atlantic to the session, after much debate and conflict of step it is across it from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and then notice what an im- to pay one-half the debt in thirty years at mense distance a vessel wanting to go from four per cent. interest. The act, however, New York or New Orleans to San Francisco | required that if a certain proportion of the has to go south to get around Cape Horn, then north to get back all that was lost in question to the people. He has officially angoing south, he will infallibly say, what a wonder it is that the istumus has not been nified their willingness to accept, and ordered pierced and free transit from ocean to ocean that the people meet at their respective preopened there long before this time. To think of August next. On this question I am asked business men and governments should have to give my opinion to the public. I have no permitted the obstruction of a few rocks to baffle them up to the very edge of the twentieth century, when a little unity and a little effort would long ago have accomplished all.

We pride curselves on our "go-ahendativenesa," but we allowed Europe to beat us in this matter; they have beat us in this matter; they have opened their Isthmus-that of Suezand a balliant feat it has proved. Our isthmus is still untouched. The success of that grand Frenchman, Lesseps, who opened the Isthmus of Suez, has at length isthmus must be opened also. In proceeding to discharge that duty-for such it has clear-"by become—with what spirit ought it to be entered upon? Should the work be done for tives, or so much of it as the creditors are this dispatch, sent so early in the morning." the world at large, or for the advantage of some particular mercantile interest, some are unwilling to pay less than the whole special trade, for the welfare of some town amount, as it would tarnish the fame of the or district somebody is interested in favoring; State to pay less than the amount they owe, or even with a particular view to serve the nothing should be paid. The middle ground interests of some individual country or nation above that of all others, or even at the expense of that of all others? We wish the reader would now turn to the map of the reader would now turn to the reader world in his atlas, and see how the world's ions of the legislature, after full consideraneighborship would be promoted by tion and much debate and difficulty. It is cutting the isthmus canal in the also a compromise with the creditors, which right spot, and how much stances of the case to both parties, and will would be lost by forgetting the world's in- leave no stain upon our honor. The same terest, and substituting for it the interest of course has been pursued by and with our sissome particular product, or manufacture, or ter southern States. They are now relieved city, or nationality. An examination of the high way to prosperity, with high credit and map of the world, in its relation to the isth- buoyant hopes and bright prospects. None mus of the American continent, will show any fair-judging man that the spot where the canal penetrates the American isthmus should cur State to reject the terms that our neighbe selected from wider and wiser considera-tions than those of any private advantage to fair and just people, be content with the reany interest or nationality under heaven. The canal ought to be dug at the right point, and at no other. Now, where is "the right respected, if we fail to accept a compromise point?" Evidently the right point is that so fair and liberal? It will not only affect spot which will admit of cutting a clear capal from ocean to ocean without lock or other obstruction. This point, however, must fulfill the effect of repudiation upon the character of Mississippi. At any sacrifice another condition; it must be the spot that will present a sufficiently deep sea approach for vessels at both the mouths of the canal. Still another difficulty may, but it is to be sincerely hoped does not exist, which leads to still another condition. There may be no spot which will be approached. There may be no spot which will be approached. There may be no spot which will be sustained in every possible effort the law will allow to coerce us to pay the whole amount. They have already made a strike at our railroads, and if they great organizing of health boards all over the great organizing of health boards all over the great organizing of health boards all over the condition. There may be no spot which will admit of approach from both seas without able counsel think they will, expensive and locks or other obstruction. If such be the embarrassing questions will follow between case, and we feel sure from the reports made that it is not-then the spot to be selected roust be the one requiring the fewest locks or other necessary obstructions. Such as these, not particular or provincial, or even special national interests should govern the decision of the place where the canal shall

gestions of interested parties-something o

that spirit has even now betraved itself. It

The Versatile Jurist, to whom the Bar of the whole State Looks up as to a Father, Guide and Final Authority, is Earnestly in Favor of the

CARUTHERS,

Fifty-and-Four Settlement of the State Debt-The People Must Either Indorse it or Repudiate-And if the Latter they Must Prepare for Much Litigation.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 1, 1879. ion, Robert L. Caruthers: DEAR SIR-The undersigned, remember ing with great pleasure your long and faithful service, and knowing how earnestly you sympathize with the people of your State in all their trials, beg leave to ask your opinion as to what the people ought to do at the approaching special election to ratify or reject the proposition for a settlement of the State tigation with its creditors, and upon this estion, as well as upon the true interests

have your views, so that we can make them known to the people of the State. Very truly,

A S. COLYAR,
JO. C. GUILD,
E. T. TALIAFERRO,
H. T. JOHNSON,
E. ENSLEY,
S. A. POINTER,
NEILL S. BROWN,
EDWARD H. EAST,
W. B. REBSE.

JUDGE CARUTHERS'S REPLY.

To Hon. A. S. Colyar, Jo C Guild, E. T. Tallafero, FL T. Johnson, E. Ensley, S. A. Pointer, Neill S. Brown, E. H. East and W. B. Reese: Notwithstanding my reluctance to appear coins are "a mighty convenient thing about | before the public on this or any other matter, the house," the treasury is finding that, even I cannot refrain from complying with your of dollars, there can be "too much of a good | request to give my views to the people on thing," especially when it is uselessly locking question that I consider of such vital importance to them. If there ever was a time and up capital that should be made productive. occasion which imposed the duty upon every Expedients have been used to get the super- citizen of the State to make known his sentifluous lumps of silver into circulation, but ments to the public upon a pending question, with no great success. How the matter stands is best seen by reference to figures: Of the cash in the United States treasury April 30, 1878, \$2,014,000 was silver; July I, 1878, that character. It is, indeed, a crisis of the greatest magnitude in the history of our \$5,281,000; January 1, 1879, \$16,697,000; State. Its importance cannot be overestimated. It involves the pecuniary interest and \$28,147,000. The first month of full prosperity, and what is infinitely more imcoinage left in the treasury over portant, the good name and character of our coinage left in the treasury over great State for the present and the future. Tennessee has a name among her sister States. peared that only about \$700,000 less than the and before the world, worth preserving. In the millions received upon them, with interfull amount of \$2,000,000 per month had peace and in war she has ever occupied the lodged in the treasury. At the end of nine front ranks. Her reputation for honor and lodged in the treasury. At the end of nine good faith is worth more to her people than months coinage, on the day of resumption, all her mineral wealth, vast as it is, and her the obligations to pay the debt we owe. Acthe store in the treasury was just one month's production less than the full amount of advantages would not compensate for the loss it all, but a chance of honorable relief is now \$2,000,000 per month, and from that day to this, six months of coinage have added about \$12,000,000 to the idle stock. No change in legislation can now be expected before February 1st, when the hoard will amount to about \$42,000,000. By the time another converses is chosen that will perhaps another congress is chosen that will perhaps suppose there can be no diversity of opinion store will be about \$66,000,000. At present the accomplation does not seem to materially the accumulation does not seem to materially indebted to the extent of about twenty-four affect the store of gold, which has not been millions of dollars, evidenced by bonds payareduced to any important extent, although the outgo for redemption of legal tenders in June was about \$2,500,000. The want of employment for the millions of silver lying in the treasury will excite more attention in was a matter for the adjustment of some months to come than now, for the reason that at present capital is abundant, and into consideration our great losses of properover abundant, and the idle dollar coins can be dispensed with. But active trade is com-

tarily proposed to settle at sixty cents in the dollar upon long time, at six per cent. inter-Governor Porter, and he called the legislamoney to build the Darien canal cannot remain shut up and idle without effectual proproposition of fifty cents in the dollar, with views, agreed upon a middle ground, that is, creditors gave notice of their willingness to accept to the governor, he should submit the hesitation in complying with the request,

and feel that I am only performing the duty is not now whether the legislature has power in the issuance of the bonds, for their vasince their issuance. It is too late now to make any defense on these grounds. I do not now propose to argue these questions, but simply to give my own opinion for what it is worth. In this opinion I feel clear upon full examination of the subjects. Then, it is described by the propose to decide between the payment of a debt for which they have bound themselves by their representations. Who is responsible for its simply to give my own opinion for what it is worth. In this opinion I feel clear upon to that time only one train had left for the north, and, although the article in the morning papers was all the talk on the streets, no stampede or very extra excitement was visible to me; what happened after I left I know not. But the question is, Who is responsible for its government armed with powers ample for its

ucceed in making them liable, as some very them and the State. But if they fail other modes of making the State liable will be resorted to by the exasperated creditors. These have been pointed out and forcibly presented this subject. Creditors feeling that they are right, and their most liberal propositions for compromise rejected, with public opinion on compromise rejected, with public opinion on kind," and I see by the papers that withal by Colonel Colyar in his able arguments on pulsion that the learning and ingenuity of pierce the American isthmus. We shall the ablest counsel can suggest. Although propably hear much of this canal question hese are considerations which may properly within the next few years, and we shall hear e looked to in making up our decision, yet much of the narrow notions and selfish sugthe lasting benefit of the money received on | sheriff, who had a warrant for her arrest with

merous for enumeration. Now, a rejection of this compromise would be a declaration to the world that Tennessee is not willing to pay one-half of the amount of money borrow to make the improvements that have secured to her people and their posterity such incalnlable benefits. Can any fair man think honest to retain and enjoy the benefits and refuse to pay the price—even one-half of it? That is the case plainly stated. But in addition to the justice of the case, the acceptance of the compromise will relieve the peopl from this all-absorbing and vexed question in their future elections, and leave them with a debt that can be easily managed without oppression, instead of one of doubt the amount of which they cannot relieve themselves without dishonor and reproach. Can any patriotic and intelligent citizen hesitate as to his course, who will look to all these inevitable consequences? Let us get clear of the millstone on our necks by assuming a burden we can bear, and preserve our nonor. Not half of the voters have any pecuniary in terest in the question, as they have no taxes to pay, except a poll-tax, which cannot be applied to any other purpose than to common schools, but all men and their children after them have a vital interest in the credit and honor of their State. They have not even the excuse of the influence of pecuniary interest for voting against the settlement. But they may well e governed by the purer and higher motive to save their State, in which they expect to leave their children, from the disgrace of repudiation and breach of good faith. Can any one doubt that these direful results will folebt. It is believed by many that the State low if the present proposition is rejected may, in some way, he involved in serious | Can any one expect, or should any just man desire, better terms than the remission one-half of the debt for which we are bound of the State, we would be much pleased to by our bonds? The effects of a failure to achave your views, so that we can make them | cede to these liberal terms will not be confined to the State as a sovereignty, but will extend to every individual of the community who may enter into enterprises requiring credit. Our merchants, manufacturers and trades of every class will be under a cloud, Credit is indispensable for the prosperity of any community or individual without means although it may be and often is abused. By wealthy.

this railroads and factories and the capito even of States are built. By this commercial is stimulated and agriculture promoted, and by this the poor man has a chance to become Without it all their interests must tlanguish, and none but the rich can All wise governments protect their edit first, no matter what else may suffer. Without it wars, even of detense, could not be maintained. The credit and good faith of a State or nation should be guarded as the apple of the eye. If it be true, as alleged, that the obligations against us are tainted with fraud, or issued without compliance with the conditions imposed by the statutes authorizing them, it is required by the plainest principles of equity and justice that if they could be avoided and set aside on that ground the State would be required to refund the money received upon them. This is on the principle that he who seeks equity will be required to do equity. Then, if the argument is correct that the bonds are not binding upon est. This is both the law and justice on the subject. So there is no aspect in which the case can be presented that will relieve us from

plea of insolvency put in for a great State and the benefits of the bankrupt law deinterest except as a citizen who loves his standing both at home and abroad. The record of my life is made up, whatever it may e, and I have no inducement to court popular favor as an aid to luture aspirations by any course I may take on this or any other But if any considerations I have presented should contribute in the least to the success of this measure, which is so big with importance to the well-being and future greatness of this glorious State which has honored me above my deserts in the past, I shall feel that I have done some service to

> ROBERT L. CARETHERS. YAZOO CITY, MISS.

be wise and decide this all important question

in that way which will save the honor of the

State, and result in the greatest good to the

present and future generations.

The Yellow-Fever Scare and the Quarantine - The Inconveniences to which the Traveling Public

, is Subjected-Examples. From an Appeal Correspondent. YAZOO CITY, July 13 .- Little did I think when I visited your sanctum a few days ago, and promised to send you a few items from ime to time, concerning matters in this section of country, that my first letter would be on so melancholy a subject as yellow-fever, out the excitement is so great here that it is the only theme I can write about at present. For this state of affairs as they now exist somebody is responsible. This place, like of a good citizen in doing so. The question New Orleans, Vicksburg and Little Rock, has closely quarantined against Memphis, and all from the effect produced by a telegram which came across the wire, about eleven o'clock ting: "Yellow-fever in Memphis. Great ex-citement. A perfect stampede from the city." lidity has been acknowledged over and over again, by all the governors and legislatures since their issuance. It is too late now to since their issuance. It is too late now to Mississippi and Tennessee train, at three missing and the second of the second willing to sceept, or repudiate it. There are On the strength of it an order for a strict quarantine of Memphis was issued by the board of supervisors. When I reached Vaughan Station on Friday morning, to take the stage for this place, I was told even at that time I would not be permitted to enter Yazoo City. However I arrived here at two o'clock in the afternoon and found that it had been fully discussed whether myself and a niece of Dr. Mitchell, of Memphis, should be permitted to come to Yazoo, and all this because we had left Memphis at three o'clock in the afternoon of the day one death rom yellow-fever had been reported in the Memphis papers. Now, it is all right to publish facts and give all necessary warning to the public, but I do think that the doctors and proper authorities should have at least waited a day or two before producing such a state of affairs as exists to-day against Memphis. I have been a resident of the Bluff City twenty-six years, have passed through the greater part of four epidemics with my family, yet still when I told the real the case as it existed in Memph when I left, it could hardly be credited the face of the dispatch which had preceded me but twenty-four hours. But to show you how Memphis is injured already, I will state I purchased in Memphis, on Wednesday (before any fever was reported) a lot of oils paints, etc., from Cole & Co., to be shipped on Thursday, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the Grand Tower, for this place via Vicks burg; they were shipped, but before the boat reached Vicksburg she was stopped and ordered to carry the goods from Memphis great organizing of health boards all over the country will do more harm than good if they continue to go off at half-cock and without proper discretion. It was my intention to bring my family to this place (where I am at present doing business) if the fever became epidemic. Now, it is impossible to do so; and as I saw and lelt when in Memphis, that

the doctors are not happy.

JAMES G. BARBOUR. A Crazy Weman's Suicide. DUBUQUE, July 15.—This evening a harm-less crazy woman named Dean jumped out I would place the case on higher grounds— less crazy woman named Dean jumped out those of nonesty and good faith. We have of a third-story window to escape from the our bonds, in our railroad system, and the a view of sending her to an insane asylum our readers have perceived, from what we have written, what should govern the decision as to the spot where the American isthmus should be pierced, and what should not govern it, they will thread their way without difficulty through much coming controversy. Soda and Mead.

Everybouy drinks it. Very refreshing this

Before he Takes his Departure for

Europe, Tells what he Thinks a bout the Political Situation and the Extra Session, and what Resulted from it.

BAYARD,

The Positions Taken by Hayes Wholly Untenable - To Admit his Claims of Power of Legislation would Convert the Executive into a Third House of Congress.

New York World interview: "I was op-posed to the extra session, and much regretted that it was called; and yet history will say that the event was unavoidable, for in the attitude which the Democratic party, representing the public sentiment of the country in the two houses of congress, and Mr. Hayes, representing the Republican party and having possession of the executive department, respectively took, the collision was bound to occur; and this extra session may prove of great use in defining the relaons that must be expected to exist during the remainder of Mc. Hayes's term between him and the dominant majorities in the two houses. Urged on by the 'stalwart' cabal of is own party Mr. Hayes has been led to ms of power and to take a position wholly untenable. The issues which he has thus unwisely raised are fundamental in their haracter, and it is well for the American people to be recalled to the true nature of their government and to the principles upon which hopes for its maintenance are to be The Democrats have demanded nothing at the extra session that was not just, fair and timely. They promptly passed the appropriation bill supplying the army with twenty-seven million dollars, and simply proposed to repeal a provision of law which, according to its author, Sena-tor Jacob Howard, of Michigan, was onfessedly a war measure only, and which permitted troops to be brought to the polls of election to keep the peace. It is difficult to see how any man friendly to a government of law should desire to continue such a measuse in time of peace. In fact, the question of holding elections without the presence of armed force does not bear discussion; and it was a lamentable illustration of the intensity

either house ventured to record his vote in favor of the repeal of so un-American and indefensible a law. No more forcible arguments nor vigorous condemnation of such uses of the army are needed than are supplied by public speeches and opinions of two members of Mr. Hayes's cabinet-Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz. But it seems that Mr. Hayes could not withstand the threats and growls of the 'stalwart' leaders of his party, and suffered himself to be depressed below the proper level of the duties of his place. To the demand for broad and high statesmanship that the situation made he rein terms of scant respect, but it was struct the passage of laws by an arbitrary veto power, based upon party discretion, and thus throw the government into confusion and fill the public mind with apprehensions. by preventing congressional supplies. nothing substantially vetoed by Mr. Hayes

in the army bill as first presented that he has signed. To the persistence, therefore, of the Democratic houses of congress the country owes the affirmation of the great principle military force." "What is your judgment upon the new doctrine which the Republican organs take-

that the President is a co-ordinate and equal part of legislation upon all questions of have no effect upon it except perhaps in re policy, expediency and necessity?"

"That is another question that has been raised by the pretensions of Mr. Hayes in his quired the goods during the coming winter. tion provides that all legislative powers count of the people themselves as to the ter-therein granted shall be vested in a congress clible effects of the climate. In the provision 'congress' have nomistakable meanings. This law is explicit. No false interpretation of the subsequent previsions of the conditions of the subsequent previsions of the condition of the con which vest in the President a qualified veto power can destroy the effect of that reading. This veto power is expressly subject to a twothirds vote by the two houses, and the objects for which it was delegated are stated by Alexander Hamilton to be the protection of the constitution from overthrow, to pre-vent invasion of the just prerogatives of the

other departments of the government by the own indefinite perpetuation and which wil inevitably be used for such purposes. In the face of such an issue so raised and emphasized by the President and his counselors at the late extra session, I deem it of the utmost importance that the people of thi country should comprehend his meaning and the effect of the powers for which he conthat distribution of powers which our forefathers deemed to be essential to the preservation of liberty. The President intimates,

which they should be applied. what is likely to be the result?" suffered to maintain it by the popular voice, that which Hamilton termed a dishonorable station in public affairs' must come. "What is your opinion of the veto of the bill for marshals' expenses?"

had for the veto of the separate bill providing six hundred thousand dollars for the expenses, fees, etc., of United States marshals. He says in substance that because the bill sent him excluded the application of any moneys thereby appropriated to pay deputy marshals for political services at the polisof election, and because it forbade any officer of any departs. cause it forbade any officer of any depart- says the rebel plan is to Rodmanize the coun- answerable excuse of duty to his constitu ment to 'incur any liability' for such ser- try-throw out States enough to elect the ents. To this the southern representative vices, that therefore his power to execute election laws was interfered with and prevented; wherefore for that sole reason he refused to assent to the legislation. Section it is hard for them to swallow the pill they a standing-rule of the disease never to refused to assent to the legislation. Section 3678 of the revised statutes represents and adopts laws passed in 1809 and in 1868, and these and the section expressly gag; I guess it will set better after a while."

The application of any money except it is hard for them to swantow the pin they visit in prompt annual rotation the points where it had raged, and that if yellow-fever made its appearance again in the south this year it would break out in some of those resolution. warm weather to have it nice and fresh. Go

government to expend any sum in excess of the appropriation by congress—and I beg you to italicize these words—or to involve the gov ernment in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. It would puzzle a court, much less plain citizens, to see why bill should be vetoed which forbade an officer to 'incur any liablity' for the government when an existing statute plainly forbade him from involving the government in any contract for the same object. Yet the law of July, 1870, was passed by a congress having a two-thirds Republican majority in both

publican President."
"Would not all the reasons which Mr. Hayes presents for vetoing the bills passed by the Democrats at the last congress apply with equal force to the existing provisions

branches and was approved by Grant, a Re-

"Certainly, and in some cases with greater "Was crough good done at the extra ses-sion to pay for the trouble of convening con-

"Yes; I think the repeal of the test-oath obtaining impartial juries were alone a sufficient recompense to the country and to coagress for all the expense and harassment of the season. It is evident that these most powerful and necessary reforms found little favor with President, who vetoed the ation bills with which they were at first combined without a word of intimation that he approved of any features of the bills. For the reasons I have given. I consider the re sults of the extra session to have been valuable to the country. They have wiped out a feature of war legislation permitting the use of troops as police at the polls. They have removed a test-oath disgraceful to our age and country. They have made a step toward the abolition of the Radical system of packing juries in political cases. They have exposed to the people schemes for the centralization of power, and for the people to be forewarned is to be forearmed. So I consider the results of the extra session to have been favorable to the good government of the country and creditable to the Democratic majorities, by whose exertions these valuable reforms have been achieved despite the obstructiveness of the Republican executive.'

HOW TRADE

In New York City was Affected by the Yellow-Fever Pante-The Telegram of a Memphis Merchant as to the Apathy of the People.

New York Commercial Advertiser, 11th: The breaking out of yellow-fever in the city and blindness of party feeling when not a of Memphis, which has already produced a single member of the Republican party in serious effect on the business of Cincinnati Memphis, which has already produced and St. Louis, is not likely to disturb trade in this city, unless the scourge should continue far into September. A private dispatch received this morning by one of the merchants of New York confirms the report that the people of Memphis have become greatly frightened by the reappearance of yellow-fever, and that most of the respectable inhabitants are leaving the place hurriedly. The dispatch says 'the authorities are to blame for the rethat the work has been done. It may never turn of the scourge, to a certain extent; but have been touched, however. Our police comthe people themselves are so apathetic that they do not arouse themselves to the sense of to be immaculate, when an ordinary cart the danger until death and disease are at might be mired anywhere in six months' acsponded in the tone of a mere party politician. The bill which promptly and fully supplied the army he returned with a statement of his objections, which took the form their very doors.' The business with the south, the orders given in this city were long ago manded. I am not now, nor have I ever been the holder of one of these bonds, nor do I know in whose hands they are. I have no sonal debate with the two houses. But one | mer trade of Memphis for articles of general State, and glories in its honor and high standing both at home and abroad. The feel the first effect of any scourge or epidemic, so far as commercial operations were concerned. The business done here is more with regard to goods imported from foreign markets, and which the southern people de sire to have as speedily as possible, even before it is possible that the same class of goods not approved in the army bill which he can reach the markets of the western cities located along the great watercourses. This trade is done in the fall, so as to meet the wants of the fashionable season. In the grobrace more the luxuries than the necessities of life, and include foreign dried fruit, etc. This trade is now over until next fall, and the yellow-lever, if of short duration, would moving from the earth some of the regular collision with the congress. The result of | Many of the large houses here have decreased his claim of power over legislation would, in | their business relations with Memphis in conaffect, convert the executive department into a third house of congress. This is a fundamentally false and dangerous position and arises from either a total misconception or a in the south. The business with Memphis is partisan distortion of the true functions of said to be too uncertain and risky to be his office. The first article of the constitu- worth the cultivation; not so much on acof the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives—the adjective 'all,' the verb 'vested' and the noun be perceptible here, although it is probable the subsequent previsions of the constitution than would usually be the case. It is, how-which vest in the President a qualified yeto ever, not fully ascertained that the yellowfever is in any way likely to become a scourge. One merchant who has had a long residence in the south said that the recent hot weather, which has been felt there as well as in this city, was very likely to promote the ravages of the disease, and to cause it to spread rap-

> phis has been too long delayed to be effective in securing good health this summer. THE EXODUSTERS

idly, unless the operations of the Nationa

those of local origin. He feared, however

that the work of cleansing the city of Mein

board of health should be more perfect than

In the Lair Prepared for them by Coaway, in Hansas-What Becomes of Them, and How Bistriouted-Growing Unpopular-

ity of the Exedus. A Topeka correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing on the ninth instant, says: "Notwithstanding the thermometranges from ninety-five to ninety-eight in the the effect of the powers for which he con-tends, and which, if allowed, will be fatal to colored refugees last evening, the capital city looks fresh and gay this morning. Often has the question been asked, what does Topeka do with so many of those negroes from the although not clearly, in his last veto message south that are weekly being shipped there that he has the rightful power to convene But few of them remain in the city very congress and to keep it in session until appropriations sufficient in his arbitrary judg-at a time, to places further west. They have ment are made for the enforcement of any all been schooled to tell one tale, and, having law. This claim, if examined, will be found | repeated it so often, I verily believe they to contain an assumption of legislative think they are telling the truth. Governor power and discretion which it is not untair St. John manages to keep a lew in the barto call usurpation. By the unvaried custom racks near the junction of the Kansas Pa-of our government from its commencement cuito and Alchison, Topeka and Santa Fe all appropriations for its support under its laws are made annually. In the case of the army the constitution expressly inhibits any appropriation for more than two years. Yet, if the power be conceded which has now been claimed by the President, no be blamed. While they remain at the barretrenchment will ever become possible until racks they are clothed and fed, but so soon he shall consent to the repeal of the law as one of them goes to work the daily rations whose execution he claims to be necessary, of himself and family are cut off, thus offerand of the expenses of executing which he constitutes himself sole judge. That is what I mean by saying that the doctrine contend- labor in this vicinity now than before the ined for by Mr. Hayes would lead virtually to liux of the refugees. A great many of the the absorption of entire legislative power in the executive branch, for it would, in effect, make all appropriations perpetual and destroy the power of congress to exercise any pursued by Governor St. John in trying to discretion over the amount or the uses to maintain them in their idleness. The wave skich they should be applied."

is beginning to recoil, and woe to that man of yellow-fever, there can be no "The President having taken this position,"

who is caught before it. The laboring doubt whatever that people living have and that comprises the greater. what is likely to be the result?"

"He has taken it in his veto of the legislative and judicial appropriation bill, and if he is suffered to maintain it by the popular voice, is suffered to maintain it by the popular voice is suffere employment, out of money, with no friends, no home, balf-clad and nothing to eat, i called a tramp, and if seen hunting work and the opening of the extra session, there opasking for something to eat is arrested as a curred two or three unusually warm days for "An examination of the revised statutes vagrant and put to work on the chain-gang, that season of the year in Washington. The ill disclose how little justification Mr. Hayes while the colored man is taken into the par-

MEMPHIS.

Her Sanitary Condition Last Year when the Yellow-Fever Prevailed with Unparalleled Violence, and What It is Now After a Few Months of

Effective Sanitary Work-What is Said of Us Abroad by Leading Journals -We Must Keep On Cleaning to Assure Our People Freedom from Epidemics.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial: The authorand the formation of the improved system of lities of Memphis represent that they do not is well prepared for the sowing of the seed of fatal positionee. In the History of the Yel-low-Fever, published within the past twelve months, the author, Mr. Keating, said of Memphis:

Miles of Nicolson pavement were decaying and sending forth a polson that none in the city limits could avoid, and the soil was recking with the offal and excreta of ten thousand favoilles. There was no organized scavenger system, no means by which the ashes and garbage could, as it should, be daily carted away. The accumulations of forty years were decaying upon the surface; a bayou dividing the city, and which was the receptacte of the contents of privies and water-closets, was sloggish and without current, owing to the want of water and the fact that there had been scarcely any rain for several weeks. Dead animals were decaying in many parts of it, and the pools which had been formed at the abutments of the several bridges were stagnant and covered with a scum of putridity emitting a deadly effluvia. The cellars of the bouses in the leading thoroughfares were also alembies, in which were manufactured nextons gases which stole out and made the night air an almost killing poison. The streets were fithy, and every affiliction that could agaravate a disense so cruel seemed to have been prepared for it by the criminal neglect of the city government, which turned a deaf ear to the persistent appeals of the press.

This was in 1878. Those who are informed Miles of Nicolson pavement were decaying an

This was in 1878. Those who are informed say there has been some improvement during he past twelve months, but the city is still 'a bayou, with its dead careasses, its stagpant water, its putrid pools, the rotten Nicolson pavement, and the poisonous cellars."

18 MEMPHIS A CLEAN CITY? New York Herald: "Therefore we conider it wise on the part of the Memphis board of health to encourage the people to run. Perhaps, also, that board is cognizant of facts not perceptible to all of us which induce it to consider that the room of about half the population may be preferable to its company as the hot weather comes on. tatements are given to the public apparenty on official authority that the sanitary conition of the city is excellent, and the statements may be true; but the fact that they seem to be official is against them. We know how that is ourselves. If the money appropriated for sanitary purposes has been spent we are sure to have official certificates aission has frequently declared the streets accumulations of forty years were decaying spon the surface; a bayou dividing the city, nd which was the receptacle of all the city ith, was sluggish and without current, owing to the want of water. Dead animals were decaying in many parts of it, and the pools which had formed at the abutments of e bridges were stagnant and emitted dead-Such is an account of one eleeffluvia. ment of the sanitary condition of the city then. Is it in the same condition now? Official certificates are not evidence to the con-

are free from overflow they cannot be bought for less than fifty dollars. A good portion trary. of the trade on the river is carried to New THE YELLOW-FEVER IN MEMPHIS. Orleans. More enterprise on the part of the New York Evening Post: "The appear-Memphis merchants could control the major ance of yellow-fever in Memphis so early in portion, if not all, of it. We cannot clos the season would be a source of very painful without extending thanks to the commanders of the steamers Josic Harry and the reliable how, when the horrors of last summer are so Hard Cash for copies of the Memphis papers, resh in the public memory that the first suggestion of the return of the pestilence awakens the liveliest dread. It is worth while, therefore, to ask ourselves precisely what and how much the present return of the disease means for Memphis and for the TIPTON FEMALE SEMINARY ountry round about. There are certain bserved facts which may guide us in such questioning of fate. It is noteworthy, in the rst place, that the disease has appeared this year alarmingly learly, several days earlier indeed than the occurrence of the first cases in New Orleans last year, and more than a nonth earlier than the Memphis outbreak last year; yet in that epidemic, beginning in the middle of August, Memphis had seveneen thousand six hundred cases, and five nousand one hundred and fifty deaths from disease. When we remember that in his country on epidemic outbreak of this disease does not come to an end or cease to ndanger other cities until frost comes, the importance of its early appearance is seen to be very great. It should not be forgotten, however, that the appearance of a few cases of the disease does not necessarily portend its spread. There were cases in Brooklyn, last year, in the Marine hospital, very early in he summer, from which no ill resulted t the city. Again, the careful record made by Mr. J. M. Keating, in his History of the Yellow-Ferer, gives foundation for a good deal of hope that the cases reported in Memphis are only sporadic. The record shows that yellow-fever epidemics, as a rule, do not follow each other in consecutive years, while during the year following an epidemic sporadic cases are almost certain to occur. It s true we know too little respecting yellow ever to predict anything certainly co t, but these tacts give room at least for hope. Again, so far as the history of the disease may be taken as an indication of its future he present outbreak, even it it shall become epidemic in form, promises to be milder in character and less rapid in its spread than that of last year. The observed facts indicate hat yellow-fever originating locally from native or naturalized germs is always milder and always spreads less easily than that which s imported either from other countries or other parts of this country. With all these grounds of hope, however, there are still reasons for the gravest apprehensions. Both physically and morally, Memphis is in the worst possible hygienic condition. Her peo ple are in a state of panic. Her streets and newers and Gayoso bayou are said to be in no better condition than they were last year, when, in the language of Mr. Keating, "the accumulations of forty years were decaying upon the surface; a bayon dividing the city, and which was the receptacle of the content of privies and water closets, was sluggish and without current, owing to the want of water

opinion one may hold with respect to the influence of filth in the origin or spread YELLOW JACK. Cleveland (Ohio) Herald: "Last March, at prohibit the application of any money except to the objects for which it was especially appropriated. Section 3679, which was the act of July, 1870, forbade any department of the

and the fact that there had been scarcely any

rain for several weeks. Dead animals were

decaying in many parts of it, and the pools which had formed at the abutments of the

several bridges were stagnant and cov-

ered with a scum of putridity, emit-ing a deadly effluvia." For remaining in this condition, with rotting wooden pave-

ments, filthy streets, and about the least ade

mate system of sewerage existing anywhere

in America. Memphis is not to be excused.

tenderly as we may pity her. Situated upon

a high bluff, with the Mississippi river run

ning at its base at a rate exceeding six miles

an hour, Memphis has opportunities better

is a shame to ber and her people. Whatever

and bred in the Memphis district, and whose unremitting exertions and heroic personal exposure in ministering to the efflicted at nome last summer have given him a reputation that will never fade, were widely cir-culated in Washington, and generally in-dersed by the southern men. But a few dorsed by the southern men. But a few northern gentlemen who had just returned from a commercial trip to Memphis declared that the sanitary condition of the city did not seem to be good when compared with the care taken and condition of the streets of cities in the north. They sketched the state of the corporate highways and alleys of Memphis in very strong colors, as abounding in filthy gutters, piles of rotten kitchen garbage, and pools of stagnant water. They said that when they called the attention of some of their mercantile brethren to this state of the streets the rejounder was promptly made in effect that the city was reasonable clean, and that when the condition of these unclean spots was compared with the state of things an-terior to the plague last summer there appeared good reason for feeling very well sat-isfied with the existing situation. The con-fident prediction of Mr. Young seems to have failed, if we can place any reliance on the fear that yellow-fever will become an epidemic in that city, and we devoutly hope that they are justified in being thus encouraged.

But the worst of it is that the ground there coming summer and autumn the bulletins of misery and death in our southern cities, as we did last year, then, indeed, we have a sad and unhappy outlook before us. We are so constituted that desolation in Memphis is as oitter as ruin in Cleveland, for we know ful well that knit together as we are by blood and commercial ties, no one section of this Inion can suffer without reflex action on all

> he rest. INDIAN BAY, ARK.

Cotton Doing Well and the Labor More Reliable Than Ever-The Health of the People Good-Memphis Sught to Push for a Trade at Her Very Doors.

INDIAN BAY, July 15 .- In complying with your request to give a short account crop prospects in this primity, I will begin by stating that the drouth in this section has damaged the corn crop considerably, accord ing to the opinion of some of our best farm-ers at least one-half, especially the corn which was first planted, that which was planted later will make a good yield, provided it re-ceives a good season. The oat crop, which promised an abundant yield early in the spring, was also damaged. The cotton crop never looked better and more promising than t does at the present writing, and should the in Casks promptly filled. Large Stoel seasons prove propitious, the yield will be very large and the average farmer will be compelled to tear down his cotton sheds and build "greater." The labor syst m is better this year than at any former period since the war. The exodus fever does not seem to trouble the colored race in the least, they CARVER GIN have been deceived so often by the carpet bagger and designing rascal they have arrived at the wise conclusion to let wel enough alone. The APPEAL has made host of admirers here and elsewhere by the bold and manly position it took in regard to the repeal of the quinine tax, and many a poor sufferer of chills and ague will rise up and call it blessed. The health a poor sufferer of the country at present is comparatively good. Since our last communication several buildings have been erected in our town, and a new hotel is in the course of erection. New direct factor in the virulence of last year's air of general improvement is discerned on streets and alleys have been laid out, and an ment of his objections, which took the form of a running debate in reply to certain members of the senate and house. He had been referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think, unwisely house said to a representative of the Comben referred to, as I think as the course of the course o safe business. About thirty-five hundred bales of cotton and over two thousand tons of cotton-seed have been shipped from this point during this season. No surer means to destroy the fertility of our soil could be adopted than the practice of selling the seed

> and the grand and good old APPEAL. EDUCATIONAL. COVINGTON, TENN.

ing lands range in price from eighteen t

twenty-five dollars per acre. Whenever they

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